THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The Carpenters' Union Rold a Public Meeting for an Exchange of Views.

Address by General Issue R. Sherwood on the Questions Involved in Labor Problems-Labor Unions and Combines --- Tariffs and Taxos -- The U. B. Bonste Should be Abolished.-The Humanities of an Income Tax

The Carpenters' Union held an open meeting last evening in Commetreial Hall, General Sherwood was the principal speaker. The following is a fair spitome of his address, which occupied about thirty

According to the Bible account the carpenters who built the Ark were drowned n the flood. A have not read recently the list of casuables in that great disaster, but

say that the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions restranon the security of of the home. Concede this, and how vital it is that the men who build homes should be well rewarded, and comfortably provided for. I am het a carpenter or the son of a carpenter, but my grandfather was a carpenter, and died poor.

I suspect the Carpenters' Union selected me to make this address to night, on the same ground that President Harrison selected derestiah stusk of Wisconsin as Secretary of the newly created Department of Agriculture.

Secretary of the newly created Department of Agriculture.

Rusk secured his farming education in a lumber camp in N. W. Wiscensin and his political education in Congress. diamediately after the war. While a member of the 43rd Cengress in 1873, a farmer constituent of Rusk wrote him to visit the Commissioner of Agriculture and secure the best recipe for curing corn fodder. Now this farmer, like Rusk himself had enjoyed but a limited schooling and his orthography and obfrography were both limp and difficult of apprehension. Rusk read the request to be:

"Send me a relief for corns, father."

"Ah," said Rusk, with apparent pride, "He calls me father; I will save carriage hire to the Agricultural Department, and buy him what he wants in the Ebbit House drug store."

Rusk secured from the pharmaeist the best thing out on corns, and mailed it to his Wisconsin constituent, with a private

note saying:
"Keen this to yourself, if it cures as 1 can't afford to buy corn medicine for the whole district."

whole district."

Now I want to say right here, that I know of no panaeca for carpenters' ills, that will not apply to the whole body of American workmen. One thing can be said now, with entire truth. There has never been since the organization of the Government makes. organization of Government such organisation of the development such a universal study of the labor question in all its phases, as now, and I predict great good will come out of the present aging too and discussion. At the very outset let me say that the labor depressions in let me say that the labor depressions in this country, in my judgmest, are largely due to the unjust encreachments of capi-tal upon the rights of labor, and that un-just legislation is largely responsible for it. Our system of Federal taxation is bur-densome to labor and its basis ought is be changed. Laboring men cannot secure relief from sunderpay by combinations among themselves for mutual protection. That band of pretection does not turch relief from anderpay by combinations among themselves for mutual protection. That kind of protection does not touch the bone and marrow of this question. The seat of the trouble is lodged in laws, that are oppressive and unjust, and the remedy lies in repealing unjust laws, and enacting in their stead laws that, like God's dows and rains shall benefit all alike. Our system of Federal taxation is both oppressive and unjust. Its oppression is seen in the general discontent of the laber classes everywhere. Its injustice is in putting the entire burdens of Government upon the shoulders of labor, instead of upon profits and carned wealth. Under this system a man with a million pays no more. Federal taxes that a poor laboring man, who has net where to lay pays no more federal taxes than a poor laboring man, who has not where to lay

The tariff tax rests upon fabrics used and consumed, and cannot rest upon stocks, or bonds or earlied wealth. As labor consumes more fabrics than idleness, so then a laboring man though poor, pays more tariff taxes, than the idle man, though rich.

The income tax, the only Federal tax that rested upon capital solely has been repealed. This was a severe blow to labor, as it was the least oppressive, the most alleviating to the poorer and mid-dle classes of any tax ever lexied by Con-

most alleviating to the poarer and middle classes of any tax ever lexied by Congress.

With its repeal, the money gathered through its channels solely from the rich, was fastened exclusively upon the poor. It is easy to see, therefore, that the repeal of this tax lessened the opportunities of the men who toil to save a small modicum of their carnings, and at the same time it increased the incomes of those who live an plethoric incomes and without week.

As a general proposition, it is to the interest of those who labor to favor a system of tax attenthat shall rest upon property and the carnings and accumulations of wealth, and net upon the products and muscle of labor. Hence, I say, that labor organizations should seek to secure more equitable legislation. That the burdens of government (which we all know to be enormously oppressive), should be more justly and equitably distributed. How can labor organizations do this, or aftempt to do this, unless they are political? The men who make our laws are all the creatures of political parties, and in order to reach these efficial agents of political parties we must become factors or instruments in their creation. The squestion of the heat, which concerns us all for weal or wee, are all economic questions, and both parties are bound to dept with them. Laboring men should unite to solve these aright on the side of justice and humanity, and the way to solve them is in securing legislators and Congressmen who will vote for just and equitable laws. In other words we must act by ballots more, and by resolutions and sympathetic appeals less, if we would secure justice and fair play for labor in this country.

The lieve in fewer hours of labor and in

Thelieve in fewer hours of labor and in

I believe in fewer hours of labor and in the protection of labor.

I believe the better opportunities for labor le in freer interchange of the prod-ucts of labor. I believe the protection of labor lies in taking all unnecessary taxa-tion off all products that labor uses in its work, and all articles labor is obliged to were or consume.

would lift millions from the shoulders of labor, and increase labor's apportunities to earn wealth 25 to 35 per cent.

I believe it is not the product of the European pauper that has degraded and depressed the American artisan, but it is the pauper himself.

It is not free trade in products that has reduced wages 25 to 35 per cent in this country in 15 years, for we have had no free trade in products, but it is the free trade in men that has aided to cause this depression.

wade in men that has aided to cause this depression.

With a country at peace with all the world, free from pestilence, with the most energetic, intelligens and inventive population on the face of the globe, with the smallest per capita population to the square mile of any civilised country across the Atlantic, with the greatest evon of the leading cereals ever gathered; with the most complete system of trunk railroads of any centraly in the world, when farmers in Nebraska and Kannas have to burn their corn and when Pestevicial abovers in the great state of Pestave, I have a right to assume that there starve, I have a right to assume that there is something wrong, and radically wrong in our political economy. Something as adicate wrong that the wrong cannot be eradicated by Carpenters' Unions, or Miners Unions, or Knights of Labor combinations.

sist of caseablies in that great disaster, but as I remember it, Noah and his family were the ently beings sutside of the animals, insects and reptifes whe were saved. Hence the men who saved one family of the whole human race, did not even receive LETING wages for their great handwork.

Just how long after whe flood a new race of carpenters was bred and cultured neither tradition nor sacred history tells us, but to day this class as we all knew, jostle each other in the struggle of industrial life, and the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions restupen the security of of the home. Concede this, and how vital is that the men who bulli homes should be well rewarded, and comfortably previded for. I am not a carpenter or the vided for. I am not a carpen

the American for a sacred duty, and there is no room in a free country for a political party that produces no results.

Reminiscences and traditions are uplendid elements of theology, but we want something besides reminiscences is dealing with living public questiona, which touch our bears, our homes and all that is sweet and dear in human life.

It was only last week that a large convention of farmers and laborers.—Earmers Alliance and Enights of Labor-met in Western Pennsylvania and proclaimed a joint series of remedies as a paracea for all the fils of the hour. Among the remedies, aside from the removal of unnecessary tariff taxes, I find a resolution in favor of electing U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people. I would go further and favor the abolition of the United States Senate. A free country has no piace or room for such a body. It is not a representative body, and cares nothing evidently, for the popular will. It is far less responsive and sympathetic than the English House of Lords. The Lords never nullify the vote of the House of Commons on any question, that has received the popular vote of the English electors, in an election for members of Parliament. And what need have we for a United States Senate? Can any sensible reason be given for its existence, save as a longital for decrept millionaires in a republic there should be no official holy of men, heiding themselves above the popular judgment, and not directly responsible to the popular will.

Labor unions have mostly been thwarted in this country, during the past lifteen years because they have relied upon com-

ed in this country, during the past lifteen years because they have relied upon com-bination, and appeal rather than upon political action. Take coal mining in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. Coal mining is a protected industry, so far as the operators are concerned; first pro-tected by a tariff, but now by a pool or tected by a tariff, but now by a pool or combine, one company substantially con-itylling the entire hard coal output of the country. Two years ago last February the anthracite coal miners of the Schuyl-kill and Lehigh valleys held a large meet-ing in Washington city, in order to influ-once Congressional action in their behalf by a public demonstration and appeal. At that meeting one of the speakers, Daz-iel Duffy, said:

"Sevention years ago the Anthracite

At that meeting one of the speakers, Daniel Duffy, said:
"Seventoon years ago the Anthracite coal miner was well paid. Now the is the poorest paid!aberer in the United States."
I was then in Washington city, and I looked up the wage record on coal mining in the Anthracite region. I found that wages had been reduced 40 per cent since 1809, or from \$15 cents a ton to 4295 cents, and from \$15 a week for mine laborers to \$7.52. Tet for that year the value of the coal output was \$12,000,000, while the entire amount paid for wages on that output was \$20,000,000. Hais profit was realized on an average labor pay to workman of \$20,000,000. This profit was realized on an average labor pay to workman of \$20,000,000. This profit was realized on an average labor pay to workman of \$20,000,000. This profit was realized on an average labor pay to workman of \$20,000 per week, barely enough to keep body and soul tegether."

And yet this strong appeal to Congress, laid directly at the door of the Capitol made no more impression upon Congress, than if a Virginia recomplished.

made no more impression upon Congress than if a Virginia crow had it upon the Goddess of Liberty on the dome.

had it upon the Goddess of Liberty on the dome.

Take the lumber question, which is so near the hand and heart of every carponter. Why is this tax of \$2 levied upon every thousand feet of lumber? What is this tax for? Is lumber the product of man's labor, or did God grow it with his soil and water it with the lears of the sky for man's benefit. How came one man te own 200 square culles of these great pine forests of Michigan. Why he paid about \$1.25 per acre for it, and then the Government of the Iluited States, after seiling the land and timber for less than the land is werth, without the lumber, put a tax of \$2 per thousand on a gift of God, and making one man worth \$20.000,000 in less than it years, and compelling the whole American People to contribute to that wealth.

to that wealth.

Gentlemen, I have loss all respect for highway robbers, whether they levy tribute on my shingles, clap-boards of my house, to deplete my pocketheols, or whether they they hang over me with a loaded pistol and take it from me by force. That war closed a quarter of a century ago, and still that enormous tribut drawn from the brawn and souscle of this

ocunity is doing its bloodsucking work, more ravenous and greedy than when we had a million men in the field. Gen. Sherwood closed with an appeal to laboring usen to study all public questions in all the lights of the own best judgment

in all the lights of the own best fudgment and experience, and then to act in accordance with their best convictions, and not at the behests of a party.

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Gen Sherwood for his address.

Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. A. J. Kints and Mr. Knisely, after which the secretary of the Union read an address issued by the Federation of Labor, of Philadelphia.

Ex-President Cloveland Has the Rheuma-

New York, May 6.—[Special.]—Ex-President Cleveland was to have attended the funeral of his uncle in Buffalo yester-day but was confined to the house by rheumatism and his physician ordered him not to venture the trip.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

wear or consume.

I believe that the only way to protect labor by law is to prevent the European panper, who proposes to work side by side with the American citizen from getting into the place where he can work side by side with the American workman.

Free raw material, exclusion of European panpers, and a graded income tax

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT,"
No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczenna, itch, all cruptions on the face, hands, nose, sc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and survaive powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT,"

CONSUMED BY FIRE.

OVER A HUNDRED INMATES CAUGHT IN THE FLAMES.

he Most Horrible Calamity That Ever Betell the Province of Quebeo-The Water Supply Exhausted Early-Maniinva Seen Pooring Through the Hars of Upper Windows, ciriming and Jabbering, Until Enveloped in Flames, When Tany Disappeared to the Capidron-Sinds a Sight on an Fireman liver Before Witnessed-Tornty-Five Patients in One Hall Could Not be Getten Out. and All Perished-Size of the Staters Periods further Planters.

LOSSOUR POINTE Qua., May 7.-A long line of gaunt towers and a mass of blaz-ing debrie reflected in the wild opes of the manuack is all that is left of the Lougue Pointe lumatic mylum, and the horrible-signes that were witnessed durtog the destruction of a soulding well never be forgottom by the speciation, though to the lumsible it was a time of supreme gles, and in their delight they disported them sives sould flames and waved their stress in throulens satisfaction at the ruin that was being wrought. Not until the walls rambbed over their nemls were their mentical screams silenced. There were incorporated in the asylum 1,300 lumnales, for the place was more like a prison than a hospital and last evening not more than 1,100 bad been accounted for, but many had eccaped into fishes and woods, number of dead is new purely a matter of conjecture and is not likely to ever be ascertained since no other record is kept than the asyium books and these were destroyed in the tire. Taking into consideration all the evidence from firemen, half-same immates, the sisters in charge, bystanders and personal observaion it is a conservative estimate to say that 100 victims med their death in the flames, although some assert that the

No Such Victorias has fallen upon Quelose province in time out of usind. At \$1.55 a telegram was received in Menteral imploring assistance. This could not be given without consulting Mayor Grenier, who was found at the Bassus Du Deuple. The mayor at once ordered engines to be dis-patched. One chance and two roots were soon started and they were quickly on the spor, but might as well remained at home, for in five minutes they had ex-hausted the water supply. The fire started in the second ward on the women's side in the upper story, and its spread was hastened by kangitudinal ventilation shafts connected with the towers. The fluxes soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the center of each tower. Wilen the firemen arrived the dome of one tower-had just fallen,

Flames Were Boysling Out. everywhere. Streams were laid on, and while they insted some good was done, but that was for a very later space, and en the horror of the situation was re-Meantime beds, furniture and stendla were being thrown from winows and streams of ill-clad men poured out of the eastern wing, not one mal and of the eastern wing, not one made patient being lost. Among the women it was different. The less hopeless cases were treated in the lower wards and these persons were removed without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were confined, there came the wildest screams as the unfortunates resisted the efforts of the making their escape At the windows the maniacs could be seen peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering until they were enveloped in the flames and compelled to release their hold and

Drop Back in the Cauldren.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building, they grand their attention to the inmate and burst in the doors with axes. Bennett says it was such a sight as no dremar ever before witnessed. In one hall he entered there were twenty-five patients, and at his approach they huddlod and clasp themselves together like a pack of beasts. He seized the nearest, "but," said the chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could separate the parts of one body. He tugged at them until the fire darted into their garments and enfolded them in a shroud of flame. One of the Tertiary nums, Marie, had been acleep in the sick infirmary on the lifth floor and to her rescue hurried three others. They seized their com-panion and bore her in a blanket to the

staircase, but there they were Met ky a Sheet of Plame and all four perished. Their names overe: Soeurs Marie, Demoris, Egilbert and Lumiene. None of them was over 20 years of age. All came from parisher below Quebec. The sisters worked most heroically, imploring, beseeching and commanding patients, and despite the dissidvantageous circumstances suc-costed in rescuing a large number. imaar Therese, the superioress, has been in poor health and it is feared that yes-terday's shock may prove fatal to her. Dre. Beurque and Baralet remained at the work of rescue until exhausted and were carried out unconscious. The management of the pauper insane has been a long standing cause of shame to the province of Quebec. The unfortu-nates have been farmed out to nums at \$100 a hand per year and the aim seems to have been to keep them as cheaply as possible and with the least possible outlay for baildings or repairs. While the most urgest hedily wants of the patients

have been supplied, no attempt has been made at systematic medical treatment. By a Curlans Coincidence the only Protestant income asylum in the province was manusurated yesterday by its new superintendent. Hitherto pa-tients of all denominations were treated together, but the Protestants, by per-sistent solicitations, raised enough money to found an institution in which their own patients might be cared for. For years the government has been arged to adopt a modernized treatment of the insure, and last summer the mother experior was sent abroad to as-certain if any improvements could be mother superior was sent acroad to as-certain if any improvements could be adopted from similar institutions in Eu-rope, our nething of value seems to have resulted from the voyage. The St. Jean D Diu asylum, commonly called Longue Poise, was founded in 1873. The build-ing consisted of the main edifice and of four smaller buildings, connected by wings, and had a frontage of 650 feet,

The Principal Building

was six stories high, other pertions of the building five. The Sisters of Pro-vidence spens in founding and organizing this institution \$1,132,000, of which sum \$700,000 was spent in buildings. The building was insured by the government for \$00,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. This sum has been reinsured in eighteen local companies in sums varying from \$5,000 to \$22,000. The Sisterhood of Providence, who owned the building and under whose management the in-stitution has always been is the largest of the many large Canadian orders although only stabilished 60 years ago Its founder was Madams Gainalin, widow ichy Montreal merchant who endowed the new sisterfieed.

Universal Sympathy

is felt for Sister Therse, the energetic lady superior of Longue Points asylum. This larly's family name & Tetu, and she belongs to the Quebec district. She was seriously ill during the winter with in-flamation of the lungs and 40 was fewered for some time that she was dying. Dur-ing the last mowth she find been slowly ing the last mouth she had been slowly recovering, but is still every weak. Sister There's two principal assistants in the management of the asylum were Sisters St. Cheries and Madelaine, the former the sister of Dr. Gonlet, of Joliette, With the exception of the medical department consisting of doctors, the space retriked complete control of all the departments of the asylum, even the dispension of the necessary medicines being done by trained sisters. There were 164 trained nurses employed in the various departments of the institution. The patients who had fied from the burning building

Wandered About Aimbusty, clad in scant garments, many of them veritable Ophelias in their fantastic dress. When released many of them wept for joy and bounded like deer across fields to the woods. Patients of both sexes escaped and, though a corden of police was formed, not all the patients were included and horribly suggestive rumors were brought in by peo-ple who came forough the woods to the scene of the disaster. A new dread has come upon the inhabitants from the presence of so many escaped lunatios, and they will count thanselves form-nate if they are not visited by a series of such crimes as only mad men can de-vise. The death roll is now estimated at fifty, though many more are missing. It is feared that seven Tertiary name were burned. Three more are missing. Among the patients who perished is Sister Lahais, nun of the Sacred Heart convent at Smilts An Recollet, who was under treatment at the Longue Pointe institution for some months

JAILIED FOR FORGERY.

Harry Bates Under Acrest at Dayton for Passing Begus Chertes.

Crecessors, May 7 .- Harry Bates, a well-known ex-policeman of this city, is in jail at Dayton with a charge of forgery hanging over him. It seems that Bates encoyeded in gottley several bogus checks cashed. To some of the paper Bates had signed the name of his uncle, a Mr. Smith, Hvire at Enon, Clark county. One of his victims was a butcher, who, when he discovered the swindle, caused the arrest of Dates. It is probable that others will appear to presecute, and Bates' prospects of reaching the pentienthary are very promising. Bates has had a very checkered career. His grandfather, John Bates, of this city, left him a fortune. Bates proceeded to dissipate his large /nheritance. For awhile he ran the baker house at Dayten, but lost money. He returned to this city and became a member of the police force. For some time he behaved himself and took one of the prizes. He fell from scace, however, and finally de generated into a common burn. connected with one of the oldest, and at one time wealthiest, families in this city

Lima, C., May 7.—A railway deal which involves the building of 1.350 miles of railroad from Deming, N. M., to Topolo, Bampo bay, on the Pacific coast, was closed here vesterday. The line is projected by H. C. Faurot, of this city, and will be known as the Interna-tional railway. The persons connected with the deal are W. J. Marks, of London, Eng.; George Sisson and George M. Huss, of Chicago. Mr. Marks repre-sents an English syndicate. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon and the contract closed. The amout to be in vested is \$25,000,000,

To Form a Wrapping Paper Trust.

CLEVELAND, May 7,—A syndicate com-posed of men connected with the American Strawboard company, or strawboard trust, as it is called, is on the outlook for all available mills manufacturing straw paper. Their plan it is said, is to form a company with a capital of \$1,000,000, and running the wrapping paper industry on a line similar to that adopted in regard to strawboard. The syndicate is understood to have options on most of the concerns engaged in the production of the paper.

Superintendent Kinder Takes a Hold. Columbus, O., May 7.—Mr. W. H. Kinder yesterday succeeded S. E. Kemp as state superintendent of insurance. Kagy, of Findlay, will be his chie clerk, but the other appointments will not be announced before the regular term, June 3.

Assuming Serious Proportions CINCINNATI, May 7.—The strike of the seach and floor molders is beginning to saume serious proportions. morning thirty men quit work at the Eagle foundry, thirty at Crane & Breed's, and strikes were inaugurated at nearly all the foundries in the city.

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

Reavy Fall of Rain in Florida, North Carolina and New England.

WASHINGTON, May 7,-The low barometeric trough that yesterday morning extended from the North Carolina coast to the St. Lawrence valley has contracted and now overlies the country from the Maine coast northward and will probably move northeastward. storm area has appeared in British Co-lumbia and will move southeastward. Rain has fallen on the entire Atlantic coast, being especially heavy in Florida, North Carolina and New England.

Warmer, fair weather Thursday and Friday is anticipated for all districts east of the Mississippi river and in the gulf states. The temperature in the northern portion of the country will rise decidedly during the next two days.

ANOTHER MASS, HORROR.

WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE, MUR-DER THEIR DAUGHTERS.

The Father Shot His Daughter and Then Bimself-The Mother Strangled Her-Daughter and Beat Herself to Death With an Ax-Sad Ending of a Bridsi Trip by a Couple Who Blew Out the Gas-A Man and His Wife Blow Out

FOXBORO, Mass., May 7.—A man named Cromack murdered his 15-yearold daughter yesterday and then killed himself. He was a victim of morphine and probably insane. After the other members of the family had gone to work in the Bemis hat factory yesterday morning Cromack went to the school, where the daughter was a pupil, and got her excused. They went home together and, when the other members of the family returned home yesterday evening, they found the father and daughter dead, side by side, on a bed. The girl had been shot in the head, and Cromack had then shot himself and cut his throat with a rasor.

Killed Herself With an Axe.

TRAVER, CAL., May 7 .- Monday night Mrs. T. A. Bresler strangled her it year-old daughter and then killed herself with an axe, striking herself repeatedly in the head with it. She was evidently insane, no other reason is known for the

Found Dead in Bed.

Cincago, May 7 .- A man and woman supposed, by papers found on their per-son, to be Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Edwards, of Rellins, Lils., were found yesterday afternoon lying on the bed in a room at the LeGrands hotel, 30 Wells street, overcome by 330s, which was pouring into the room from an open jet. were made to revive them, but in the case of the man it proved useless. The woman, after two hours of hard work, showed some signs of life and possibly may recover, although it is not filedy. It is thought that when they retired Monday night they blew out the ray.

Ove of Them Dead.

Grand Island, Nen., May 7.—C. M. Burt and his bride, of Fairfield, Neb., arrived here Monday night on their wedding trip and took rooms at the Hotel Dunphey, Yesterday morning Mrs. Burt was found deed in ised and Mr. Burt unconscious, with no hope of re-covery. The gas had been blown out.

WHEREABOUTS STILL UNKNOWN.

An Attachment Issued Against the Property of Washington Quintan.

Washington, May 7.—Early yester day Thompson & Lydecker, of the Equitable istilding, got out an attachment against the property of Washington Quinlan, the missing stock broke It is for \$13,000 in favor of Miss Ellen Quinlan, a cousin of the banker. On Sept. 23 last Miss Quinlan gave him a certified check for \$13,261 and received \$201 back in cash. The \$13,000 she in-structed her cousin to invest in some good interest-bearing stock or bonds, Mr. Thempson said to a reporter yesterday afternoon that Quinlan never invested the mency as he was directed, but placed it with his own funds. "If I could find him," said Mr. Thompson, "I would get out an order of arrest immediately. I believe his financial affairs are in very bad condition." Mr. Quin-lan's whereabouts are still unknown,

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. McKinley to Open the Debate and Mr.

Mills to Beply for the Minority. Washington, May 7.-The tariff debate will begin in the house to-day. Mr. McKinley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, will open the debate for the Republicans, and Mr. Mills will reply on behalf of the minority of the committee. The debate will be closed for the Democrats by ex-Speaker Carlisle. Mr. McKinley will raske the con-cluding speech. Besides the speeches of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Mills to-day, Mr. Burrows and Mr. McMillin will address the house, if there is time. Mr. Byane's is the next speech on the programme and Mr. Flower will follow him. The other members of the committee will follow in their order, Democrats and Republi-cans alternating. Mr. McKenna has notified Chairman McKinley that he will not address the house in favor of his minority report on sugar during the de-

To Re-Open the Case. New York, May 7.—Fannie A. Mat-thews recently sued Daniel Frohman and David Belasco on the charge that the play "The Wife" was pirated from her play "Washington Life." Since it was tried, "but not decided," the defendants claim to have discovered that Mrs. Eliza O'Connor, wife of the Home Ruler, has knowledge to contradict Miss Matthews. An order to re-open the case to take her deposition was granted.

Captured in Oregon.

PORTLAND, ORR., May 7.—O. M. Thune, who is wanted at Milnor, Dak. on a charge of embessing about \$10,000 from a number of manufacturers for whom he was agent, was arrested here yesterday while employed as a painter. The attorney for a manufacturing company of Chicago, who has been looking for Thune, left last night for the east, having his prisoner in charge,

No Further Trouble Expected. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 7.—Carroll Armstrong, the lawyer who precipitated a scene of confusion before the congres sional investigating committee Monday by the use of abusive language to Judge McClure, apologized to the committee yesterday morning, and it is believed that no further trouble will come from the incident.

Half Yearly Convention.

Boston, Mass., May 7.—The half yearly convention of the National Mule spinners association opened here yesterday. Twelve branches of the organization, representing 3,000 mule spinners, were represented. The financial report stated that the organization was in a flourish ing condition.

Fruit Trees Badly Damaged. GALESBURG, ILIS., May 7.-Water was frozen one quarter of an inch, and the ground to a greater depth yesterday morning. Fruit trees are badly damaged. At Clinton, Iowa, a heavy frost severly injured fruit and garden truck.

FROM ABROAD.

Priends of Silver Deeply Begret the Death of Senator Beck-Coinage Rates Will be Restored.

LONDON, May 7 .- Mr. Henry Gibbs, formerly governor of the Bank of England and now president of the Bimetallie league, has sent the following cable gram to Senator Jones, of Nevada, in the name of the Bimetallic league: The friends of silver deeply regret the death of Senator Beek, whose services the Gas and Retire in a Chicago Hotel. in the cause of monetary reform are most warmly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. The Bimetallic party of farms being in the vicinity of Canton, and the United Kingdom, now including over 100 members of the house of commons, attach the greatest value to the debate about to commence in your illustrious chamber. We fully recognize not only that the support offered to allver by your legislation during the past twelve years has helped to protect the industrial world from

An Acute Monetary Crisis, but also that the debates in congress have served more than all alse to educate our people to recognition of the important issues involved. We believe also that the increased coinage of silver contemplated by congress will restore wholly or considerably, your coings rates and will thus make international settlement of this complex question comparatively easy. We anticipate comparatively easy. We anticipate further, and with much confidence, that the advance in the price of silver, which must follow your action, will stimulate both the export and the other trades of your country and, while tending to the presperity of your agricultural classes, will also assist the manufacturing in-dustries of the United Kingdom and the whole body of our wage carners."

MINERS' TROUBLES. Very Probable That 30,000 Coal Miners Will Soon Go on Strike.

CHICAGO, May 7.-There now seems to be no prospect of a settlement of the coal miners' difficulties and it is very probable that 30,000 coal miners in Illinois will soon go on a strike for an increase of 7.1-2 cents a ton for digging. A. L. Sweet, one of the most extensive coal operators in the state, said in an interview yesterday that it was impossible for the operators to grant the advance, and that the indications were for a protracted strike. "Their wages," said Mr. Sweet, "already almost eat up the profit and the idea that we can stand Twelve thousand minors in Northern Illinois are now out. Should a general strike take place it will necessitate the eastern coal here and consequently raise the price temporarily.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Six Men Armsted for Burning the Snell Tolllimuse.

Cincago, May 7.-Investigation of the Marsh sought advice from the partment. Assistant Counsel Darrow re turned a lengthy opinion on the subject the pith of which is to the effect that he 'can see no reason why the city should grant police protection to any individual o do an "act contrary to the statutes of the state, and which the city itself claims is illegal and against public policy," holding that maintaining toll gates is illegal.

RELIABLE REPORTS

Say the Coming Peach Crop is Practically

a Total Wreck. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 7.—Reports received from the "fruit belt" are to the effect that the coming peach crop is practically a total wreck. The warm weather during February started the sap, and fruit buds were so far developed that when the cold snap came in early March nearly everything was killed. The crop, as estimated by one of the best in formed horticulturists in the state wh has just been over the fruit district, will scarcely amount to a tenth of a norma crop.

Heavy Suit for Damages.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., May 7 .- In the superior court yesterday was begun a breach of promise suit for \$50,000 damages rought by Mrs. Eliza B. Dolliver against Wm. M. Atkins, both of Provincetown. Plaintiff is 68 years of age while defendan is 72 and the wealthiest resident of Provincetown. Plaintiff claims that defendant proposed marriage: that she excepted, but that after she had prepared er wedding troussenu defendant denied that any engagement had been made.

Fired in Self-Defense.

HUNTINGDON, PA., May 7.—James Davis, aged 53, an engineer on the Lucy Furnace railroad, was shot and fatally wounded yesterday by his friend, William Say, He had accused Say of improper intimacy with Mrs. Davis, and had attacked him with a knife. Say apparently fired in self-defense. Davis was intoxicated at the time.

Another Judgment Filed.

New Yolox, May 7.—Another judg-ment was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday against ex-Governor Cornell. The amount was \$603.13, and Charles Tompkins was associated with ex-Governor Cornell as judgment debtor. The Garfield National bank was again the judgment creditor

To Amend the Rules. Boston, Mass., May 7.—The over-seers of Harvard college spent two hours debating on the subject of amending the rules, so as to shorten the time requisite for graduation yesterday. No

action was taken. Reduced the Hours of Labor. WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 7 .- William Myers, the only extensive granite worker

here, has reduced the hours of labor of his men from ten to nine. His men had made no request for a change. Grand Master Elected. PORTLAND, ME., May 7.—The Grand Mascnic lodge, of Maine, yesterday elected Albroe Chase, of Portland,

grand master. Denies the Statement LONDON, May 7.—Capt. Casati, the Italian explorer, denies the statement that he has entered the service of Ger-

ALC: U

BREED TO THE BEST.

It Costs No More to Raise High Bred Horses than Cheap Ones.

The Pastest and Most Fashionably Bred Pair of Stallions in Ohio.

(Cor. Dunten's (Chicago) Spirit of the Turf.) Editor Dunton's Spirit of the Turfi-The writer has frequently read with interest in your valuable paper, from time to time, descriptions of different stock some days ago I concluded to visit Myers' Lakeside Horse farm, a trip I shall always remember with pleasure. Thinking it interesting to your many readers to hear something of this model establish-

ment, I will give you a brief description. The farm is located about a mile and a half from the centre of town, and is considered the most beautiful location about Canton. It is reached by an elegant drive and electric car line direct from any of the depots. On reaching the farm found numerous buildings, all new, tastefully arranged. The training barn especially caught my fancy, as it has everybody's that visited the farm. I doubt if its equal can on found in the United States. The building contains a one-tenth mile covered track, twenty feet wide, also twenty-five stalls. Has all the modern improvements and is finished in yellow pine and imitation mahogony. It is most thorough and complete and worth

a day's travel to see. I found Mr. Meyer at home, and as usual, anxious to show the stock and to discuss his views of the breeding problem. Mr. Meyer is a firm advocate of developed speed in a stock horse for breeding purposes, and says that a horse that can't go in 2:20 or faster has no charm for him. He wants the kind that has what he is breeding for, speed. I wonder if we don't all have the same opinion on

the 2:20 business? The first horse led out for my inspection was the game and grand old came paigner Black Cloud, 2:1714. Age does not seem to tell much on him for he is an frisky and looks as young as he did eight years ago, when he went down the line seating the all cracks of that year and establishing, beyond a doubt, that he is one of the gamest and greatest race stallions ever foaled. Mr. Meyer has some twelve colts from yearlings to 5-year olds by the old hero, and I can say to your readers that I never saw finer or better gaited colts in my life. They seem to know nothing but trot. You will hear from them this fall, or I am badly fooled,

The next lorse I saw was Bud Crook.

2:184a. He is without doubt the handsomest, if not the fastest entire son of the
Geo Wilkest and say! what a great dam
he has in Luzze Brinker, the dam of Adjutant 2:37%, Lucy Fleming 2:2134. Bud
Crook 2:184a. Odd Fellow 2:31. The Karr
Hills 2-very 8-44. Legis Ragin, yield 2:38. burning of the Sucii road tollhouse.
Thursday night, has led to the arrest of six men, who are charged with arson. The heirs of the Snell estate; through their attorneys, Frank J. Crawford and Sidney Smith, have asked Chief Marsh for poince protection in replacing the recently demolished tollhouses. Chief After the stud season it is Mr. Meyers

on Wilkes 218 have faster records. After the stud season it is Mr. Meyers' intention to put Crook in shape and try to lower his present record of 21884, which is no mark of his great speed, as he has shown quarters in 294 seconds, and miles in 2124, so look out for the stallion record, when Bud Crook is started for the word go. Mr. Meyer prides himself in having two faster stallions in Black Cloud 2174 and Bud Crook 21844, than is owned by any other one farm in Ohio. I next saw the thoroughbred Wamba; talk about your high bred and blood likefellows, this one takes the cake, no handsomer horae ever stood on four legs, or gamer race horse were a saidle; he is a dapple brown, about 16 hands, very kind and nicely broken to harness. There are quite a number of colts by Wamba on the farm, from mares by Hazard, Frank Boston, imp Hurrah, Woodsteck, etc.; a more racey looking lot I never saw.

from mares by Hazard, Frank Boston, imp Hurrah, Woodstock, etc.; a more racey looking lot I never saw.

Glassville 8318, is a bl c, foaled 1887; he is by Pretender, son of Dictator: dam Miss Monroe, by Moaroe Chief, 2:18, etc. This fellow is bred up in G., and a better gaited colt don't live; he will be handled after a short stud season. Look out for a sensational 3-year old this fall. Sirius 3642, is a grand large bay horse, by Enfield, record 2:29, and one of the best sons of Hambletonian 10; his dam is Starlight, by North Star Mambrino 2:26½, son of Mambrino Chief; grandam Idabo, by Idol, sire of Don 2:22, etc., by Mambrino Chief, etc., etc. Sirius will be put in shape after the stud season, and started for a fast record. If breeding and goit goes for anything, this fellow ought to go along very fast.

fast. fast.
There is also in the stud at the farm,
Hydrogen, 8155, by Prophet Wilkes; dam
Topsy Hylas, by Hylas 24½, etc., etc., and
I noticed an imported French Percheron
that weighs 1,310; a finer type of the draft
family I never saw. Mr. Meyer will always have the best that can be bought, ne says they are the cheapest in the long

Mr. Meyer is getting together a grand lot of brood mares, by such sire as Smug-gler 2:15½, Black Cloud 2:17½, Abbotts-ford 3:20, Brown Wilkes 3:21½, Hylas 2:24, Macy 2:29, etc., etc. He has twelve mares by stallions that have beat 2:25, and eight of them are by horses that have beaten

3:20.

If any of the readers want to see a model stock farm, I would advise them to visit Meyer's Lakeside Horse Farm, Canton, Ohio.

M. E. JUSTICE.

FATAL CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

About Twenty Persons Killed and Great Destruction of Property

Grankury, Tex., May 6.—[Special.]-The eastern part of Hodd county was swept by a fearful and deadly cyclone late Sunday afternoon. From litteen to twenty-five-people were killed and many injured. At the residence of Lee Rhodes twelve miles from Salt Creek twenty people were assembled when the storm struck the house, Dellar Carmichael, Mary Carmichael and a child of Mrs. Gibbs were all killed, outright.

and a child of Mrs. Gibbs were all killed, outright.

At Fall Creek John Manly's house wa wrecked and Manly was seriously hurt.

At Action four people were killed and two fatally injured.

At Robin Creek in Hodd county eigh people were killed outright, five of whom were members of the family of Dr. Georgo Griffin. The cyclone was followed by a heavy ball storm which ruined the fruit and crops. The damage to buildings is very great as everything is swept clean.

To Cornet Players. Those in the country contemplating pure chasing new instruments should correspond with the undersigned, and get the "Courtois," the only cornets used by the great artists. When ordered by me they will be thoroughly tested.

PERRY VAN HORNE,
Cornetist G. A. Band, Canton, Ohio.